

SHOOK, HARDY & BACON ADDICTION DATA BASE

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CONFIDENTIAL
ATTY. WORK PRODUCT

REC 000196
AU Grunberg,NE; Baum,A
TTL Biological Commonalities of Stress and Substance Abuse
CT Coping and Substance Abuse, Chapter 2, S. Shiffman and T. A. Wills
(eds.), pp. 25-62.
DT 1985
SUM . . . Some of the symptoms associated with withdrawal are similar to
the stress response. Admittedly, abstinence from different drugs
results in some similar and some different symptoms. However, there
are a number of biological effects that commonly occur in both
situations (e.g., changes in heart rate and respiration, stomach
cramps, headache). It may be that the habitual drug user who
experiences stress interprets the stress response as the effects of
withdrawal and therefore increases drug taking to relieve the
unpleasantness. Alternatively, the major effects of withdrawal and
stress may be biologically similar enough that drug taking combats
the biologically induced unpleasantness of both situations. . . .
(pp. 52-53)
SUBJ II, WITHDRAWAL
CD MARCH 1, 1987 SHB

REC 002805
AU Grunberg,NE; Bowen,DJ; Maycock,VA; Nespor,SM
TTL The Importance of Sweet Taste and Caloric Content in the Effects of
Nicotine on Specific Food Consumption
CT Psychopharmacology 87: 198-203
DT 1985
SUM
SUBJ
CD NOVEMBER 1, 1987 SHB

REC 002869
AU Grunberg,NE
TTL Nicotine as a Psychoactive Drug: Appetite Regulation
CT Psychopharmacol Bull 22(3): 875-881
DT 1986
SUM
SUBJ
CD NOVEMBER 1, 1987 SHB

REC 003138
AU Grunberg,NE; Popp,KA; Winders,SE
TTL Effects of Nicotine on Body Weight and Junk Food Consumption
CT Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Psychological
Association, New York City, New York
DT August, 1987
SUM
SUBJ
CD JANUARY 1, 1988 SHB

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REC 000506
AU Krantz,DS; Grunberg,NE; Baum,A
TTL Health Psychology
CT Annu Rev Psychol 36: 349-383
DT 1985
SUM . . . These relapse curves seem to apply not only to the treatment of smoking, alcohol abuse, and heroin addiction but also to behaviors such as exercise habits (Dishman 1982), diet modifications (Foreyt et al 1979, Carmody et al 1982), and preventive dental care (Lund & Kegeles 1982). (p. 373)
SUBJ C1G, TOBACCO COMPARISON, CESSATION
CD MARCH 1, 1987 SHB

REC 000507
AU Krantz,DS; Grunberg,NE; Baum,A
TTL Health Psychology
CT Annu Rev Psychol 36: 349-383
DT 1985
SUM The initiation of smoking involves social, psychological, and perhaps psychobiological factors. People begin smoking in response to social pressure, to imitate peers of family members, and to imitate role models (including actors, athletes, and adults in general). Some youths begin smoking as an expression of adolescent rebellion or antisocial tendencies. . . . (p. 364)
SUBJ E1A MOTIVATIONS, INITIATION
CD MARCH 1, 1987 SHB

REC 000508
AU Krantz,DS; Grunberg,NE; Baum,A
TTL Health Psychology
CT Annu Rev Psychol 36: 349-383
DT 1985
SUM The same psychological and social factors that influence initiation of smoking act to maintain this behavior. In addition, biological and psychobiological factors relating to addictive mechanisms are extremely important. . . . (p. 365)
SUBJ E1B, MOTIVATIONS, MAINTENANCE
CD MARCH 1, 1987 SHB

REC 000509
AU Krantz,DS; Grunberg,NE; Baum,A
TTL Health Psychology
CT Annu Rev Psychol 36: 349-383
DT 1985
SUM The high recidivism rates (50-75%) among smokers who initially abstain at the end of a program have discouraged many smokers and therapists. However, most smokers who successfully kick the habit do so on their own. . . . (p. 367)
SUBJ K1AA, CESSATION, METHODS, NON-FORMAL
CD MARCH 1, 1987 SHB

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REC 000510
AU Krantz,DS; Grunberg,NE; Baum,A
TTL Health Psychology
CT Annu Rev Psychol 36: 349-383
DT 1985
SUM Also, the recidivism rates can be misleading because the "hard core addicts" may be the subjects in most cessation studies and because it may simply take multiple attempts before cessation is successful (Schachter 1981). (p. 367)
SUBJ KIAD, CESSATION, METHODS, CRITICISM
CD MARCH 1, 1987 SHB

REC 000511
AU Krantz,DS; Grunberg,NE; Baum,A
TTL Health Psychology
CT Annu Rev Psychol 36: 349-383
DT 1985
SUM . . . These relapse curves seem to apply not only to the treatment of smoking, alcohol abuse, and heroin addiction but also to behaviors such as exercise habits (Dishman 1982), diet modifications (Foreyt et al 1979, Carmody et al 1982), and preventive dental care (Lund & Kegeles 1982). (p. 373)
SUBJ KIDC, CESSATION, RELAPSE, NON-DRUG
CD MARCH 1, 1987 SHB

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ATTY. WORK PRODUCT

REC 001378

AU Schulz,LO; Grunberg,NE; Jonas,S; Benowitz,NL; Hofstetter,A; Schutz,Y;
Jequier,E; Wahren,J

TTL

CT Increased 24 Hour Energy Expenditure In Cigarette Smokers
Correspondence

DT

SUM On the basis of the smoking-induced rise in energy expenditure observed in this study, the authors predict that subjects who stop smoking 24 cigarettes per day may be expected to gain as much as 10 kg. The perceived inevitability of weight gain is already used by smokers as a reason for not quitting, and therefore an estimate of this magnitude could have important consequences for public health. Further scrutiny of the "up to 10 kg" prediction (assuming caloric intake does not change) points to factors not given adequate consideration. Whereas a strong argument can be made to support using the subjects as their own controls, the results cannot necessarily be extrapolated to persons who quit smoking. The tacit assumption is that the metabolic difference between a smoker who is smoking and one not allowed to smoke for 24 hours is comparable to the difference between a current smoker and a smoker who has quit. This supposition negates possible adaptive mechanisms in the adjustment of metabolic rate upon withdrawal from nicotine addiction. Adaptive mechanisms in energy expenditure have been shown to occur in response to physical perturbations, such as reduced or increased caloric intake, in a manner that resists changes in body weight. A similar buffering action is feasible in response to nicotine withdrawal. In addition, accumulating evidence points to variations in energy requirements and the efficiency with which food energy is metabolized as a result of genetic differences in metabolic makeup. Although food intake is a necessary consideration in energy balance, factors such as sex, age, and genotype, which have foiled the attempts of others to establish valid equations for prediction of body weight, may also be involved in this response. A strong hereditary component of body weight gives reason to believe that thin smokers will remain relatively thin as nonsmokers, and obese persons will remain obese regardless of their smoking habits. Leslie O. Schulz, Ph. D.

SUBJ K1, CESSATION

CD APRIL 2, 1987 JD/WC

UDT MAY 1, 1987 SHB

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SHOOK, HARDY & BACON ADDICTION DATA BASE

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ATTY. WORK PRODUCT

REC: 001379

AU Schulz,LO; Grunberg,NE; Jonas,S; Benowitz,NL; Hofstetter,A; Schutz,Y;
Jequier,E; Wahren,J

TTL

CT Increased 24 Hour Energy Expenditure In Cigarette Smokers
Correspondence

DT

SUM The authors used one-tailed tests for all statistical analyses, under the assumption that smokers will have worse outcomes than reformed smokers. This seems appropriate on the basis of the literature. However, in a previous study, which served as the basis for the present one, the authors found smoking to be associated with improved survival after initial cardiac arrest. Hence, at worst the one-tailed test for significance should have been in this direction, or more reasonably, a two-tailed test should have been used. In any longitudinal study, bias can be introduced by nonuniform follow-up and expectations on the part of study personnel and subjects. The authors do not explicitly define how often and over what period outcome measures were evaluated. Was this a prospective study or a historical cohort study? Was the length of follow-up equal in each group? Recall bias also could have adversely influenced the findings. Questionnaires on smoking history were addressed not only to patients but also to family members if patients were unavailable. Family members' recall of the cause of death and smoking history of the patient could have been distorted if they were aware of the study questioning and proposed relation of smoking to the prognosis of patients with coronary artery disease.

SUBJ K1C, CESSATION, STATISTICS

CD APRIL 2, 1987 JD/WC

UDT MAY 1, 1987 SHB

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REC 001380
AU Schulz,LO; Grunberg,NE; Jonas,S; Benowitz,NL; Hofstetter,A; Schutz,Y;
Jequier,E; Wahren,J
TTL
CT Increased 24 Hour Energy Expenditure In Cigarette Smokers
Correspondence
DT
SUM The authors used one-tailed tests for all statistical analyses, under
the assumption that smokers will have worse outcomes than reformed
smokers. This seems appropriate on the basis of the literature.
However, in a previous study, which served as the basis for the
present one, the authors found smoking to be associated with improved
survival after initial cardiac arrest. Hence, at worst the one-tailed
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and expectations on the part of study personnel and subjects. The
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group? Recall bias also could have adversely influenced the
findings. Questionnaires on smoking history were addressed not only
to patients but also to family members if patients were unavailable.
Family members' recall of the cause of death and smoking history of
the patient could have been distorted if they were aware of the study
questioning and proposed relation of smoking to the prognosis of
patients with coronary artery disease.
SUBJ V1, RESEARCH CRITICISM
CD APRIL 2, 1987 JD/WC
UDT MAY 1, 1987 SHB

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